FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Wanted an agent for this paper at Paterson, N. J. One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGIS-TER for the year 1843 may be obtained at this office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price 124 cents.

Tr We are indebted to Pomeroy & Co. for Albany and Utica papers received yesterday considerably in advance of the Mails. It was not their fault that they contained no

Effect of the New Tariff on the Prices of

We are every day called to confute the unqualified, confident, yet utterly false assertion that the passage of the Tariff of 1842 has increased the price of American fabrics, and thereby filled the pockets of the American Manufacturers at the expense of the People. Every Free Trade writer assumes as a matter of course that the imposition of 20 per cent. more duty on an article raises its price by so much, and not only that of the imported fabric but that of its Domestic counterpart or rival; so that our home consumers are not only called to pay some Eight or Ten Millions more for the support of the Government, but they must, on the same grounds, pay eight or ten times as much as a bounty to American Manufacturers ! Not one of these profound economists stops to ask or see whether the facts at all accord with their theory; they find it laid down by Say, Condy Raguet and Calhoun that a Protection of 15 or 25 per cent. increases the cost of the protected article so much, and this suffices for them. And so the land rings with declamation against the Taxes which the People are required by the Tariff to pay in the increased prices of Manufactured Goods.

Now, while we have all due respect for the theories of the Free Trade Economists, we cannot refuse to give weight to existing, notorious facts which confute them. When they tell us that Protection enhances the prices of the Protected articles, we do not implicitly take their word as unqualifiedly true; we think it but right to look to the Price Current and the Statistics of Trade and Protection as well as to their naked assertions of what they imagine or predict that the effect of a Tariff should be. And we find, unless Price Currents lie and our Business men are actually deceiving and deceived with regard to their daily doings, that the effect of a Protective Tariff, steadily persisted in, has uniformly been to reduce the price of the articles on which it is impossd-not, indeed, of every article in a moment, but the average cost of such articles most decidedly.

The effect of the New Tariff is directly in point. The Currency was restricted, the Trade of the Country depressed, and the price of Manufactures had been pressed gradually down to a point as low as it was possible to drive them by Foreign competition, when this Tariff was enacted, which gives 10 to 30 per cent. additional protection to our Home Manufactures. What has been the effect of it? Has it raised the price of Manufactures in a similar ratio, or to any extent at all? The Free Traders every where assume that it has; but the Price Currents, the daily reports of sales and transactions emphatically contradict them. The Manufactures to which Protection is given by the New Tariff are at this moment generally lower than EVER they were before the New Tariff was imposed .- What faith, then, should we place in theories which contradict such notorious, vital facts?

And here is the answer to the base attempt every day made by the Suns, Public Ledgers. Plebeians and other sneaking as well as open organs of Loco-Focoism, to fan the flames of anarchy and eternal war between employers and employed, with regard to the Wages of Labor. "See!" they exclaim, "the Manufacturer has got "a Protestion which gives him twent y-five per "cent. more for his goods, yet he gives no "higher wages than before, and in many cases "less! Here's your Whig Protection to the La-"borer!" Now the portion of this sentence we have placed in Italics is a lie direct, on which are based several lies inferential. All well-informed Economists, no matter of what school, perfectly understand that the prices of Manufacturing Labor can never depend on the stability and prosperity of Manufactures alone, but on the general rewards of Labor throughout the Country-that is, on the Currency, the average price of Products, and the opportunities offered for a prefitable employment of Labor. It was not for the special benefit of Manufacturers, whether employing or employed, that Protection was required, but for the benefit of the whole People, in creating a nearer, steadier and more remunerating demand for Agricultural Products, for Mechanical skill and materials, and for Home Labor and its results generally. This the Tariff will effect-is effecting-but it must have time. The acorn does not become an oak in a day. At this moment, dark as prospects appareatly are and depressed as is the Country, things are working the right way. We are not running in debt abroad, but paying off, not with new promises but Products, and are bringing home Specie largely. This will form the basis of the National Currency we must and will have, whether by Exchequer issues or a Bank, we do not say; but the essential thing-a Paper Medium of which five dollars shall be worth five dollars in any part of the Country-that the Country must and will have. With a Circulating Medium so restricted, defective and uncertain as we now have, every thing we produce must be low, and Labor with it. This will be rectified in time; meanwhile, STAND BY THE TARIFF!

-But we are keeping our readers too long from the following pithy and conclusive letter from a leading manufacturer at Lowell, whom we recently addressed on the subject of the Reduction of Wages there, and the prices of Work and of Goods before and since the Tariff. His reply is as

Lowell, Dec. 14, 1842. To the Editor of the Tribune : DEAR SIR-I intended to have replied to your favor of the 1st before, but had not the information in detail till now. I have lately noticed in some of the newspapers unfriendly to the success of American manufactures, that while the prices of goods had been advanced in consequence of the passage of the Tariff, the wages of the work-people had been reduced. The impudence of such statements is extraordinary, as the reverse is known to every mas, woman and child who has occasion to make purchases of any artisles of domestic cotton or woolen manufacture, the prices of which are notoriously lower than ever before in this country. I annex the prices of various articles, before and since the passage of the Tariff, derived from houses whose transactions have amounted to many millions of dellars during the

blessed with a national currency. The late reduction was absolutely necessary, as most of the mills in New-England have made nothing for eighteen months, had have still large stocks of goods on hand, with no prospect of an immediate advance in prices. The average wages of all the females in Lowell since the reduction is about \$2 75 per week, from which \$1 25 is to be 'deducted for Had the New Tariff not passed, this counboard. try would have exhibited a scene of universal bankruptcy by being flooded with Foreign Goods and drained of Specie. As it is, Foreign Manufactures have mainly ceased, for the present, to come here, and in their stead large amounts of coin are coming into the country, and tho time is not distant when the masses will look upon the passage of this Tariff as the panacea to cure most of the evils which afflict us.

This Tariff should not be touched for five years, when it will have been fairly tested. If Congress the present Session will lay a duty on Tea and Cof-Manufactures, and on the Interests of fee, there will within two years be ample revenue by the present Tariff for the wants of Government. The three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are quite as deeply interested in the permanency of this Tariff as Massachusetts, proided they intend to do as she does, pay their pub-

lic and private debts promptly.

I remain your ob't, ser't. SAM, LAWRENCE.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC GOODS.

In May June and July, and in Sept. Oct and Nov. Cotton Drillings 72 cents. Same, Broad Cloths and Cass's, 124 per ct.

The Bankrupt Law should not be repealed.

We have already said our say on this subject, and by that we cheerfully abide. Many disinter ested and able journals express similar views. For example, the Southern Patriot, at Charleston, S. C .- not a Whig paper - speaks as follows: "THE BANKBUPT LAW .- The precipitation with whi

a majority of the House of Representatives is urging the re-peal of the Bankrupt Law is adverse to calm and consider-ate legislation. The law unquestionably requires ament ment. The creditor is too much in the power of the debtor under the present act. But the uniformity of the legal re-lation between debtor and creditor throughout the Union, is not to be sacrificed because of defects in the existing law. These may be cured, and a permanent system established protecting alike the interests of the creditor and the per sonal rights of the debtor. Our legislation has been marked sonal rights of the debtor. Our legislation has been market by extremes in this as in other measures of Congress. We once tried the system of compulsory bankruptcy, exclusively We then adopted the mixed scheme of voluntary and com pulsory bankruptcy combined. But as on the first plan we placed the bankrupt at the mercy of his creditor, so on the present plan, we have reversed their position. Now, that some scheme might not be struck out, retaining the advantages of both systems, without their evils, we are not prepared to pronounce. It would be the great desideratum of a Bankrupt system suited to the wants and habits of our people? So the Charleston Courier of the same date-

Dec. 21st-in discussing Judge Wells's Opinion adverse to the constitutionality of the law, observes : "While on the subject of the Bankrupt Act, we may as "While on the subject of the Bankrupt Act, we may as well say a word as to its proposed repeat. We believe that the Bankrupt Law was, and is, a wise, judicious, humane and judicial constitutional measure, absolutely essential to the wants and true interests of our country. In England there is no general Bankrupt Law—there the law of Bankruptcy is almost exclusively confined to merchants and traders; and the consequence is that Parliament has periodically to pass Janulyent Act, for the relief of other classes odically to pass Insolvent Acts for the relief of other classe of poor and broken debtors. The insolvent laws, in the several States of our Union, all differ in their extent and mode of relief, and are inoperative out of their respective State limits, except as between voluntary suitors in the respective State Courts—thence the imperious necessity for a general bankrupt law, uniform in its operation and mode of relief, all over the Union, and which the Union only has constitutional power to pass. To repeal the law now or speedily cannot but work partiality and injustice—we think it a wise and beneficent law, as well for creditors as debtors, and that it never should be repealed; but if repeal must be the order of the day, let it be prespective and far enough ahead to enable every one of the present generation of adults, who need its benefits, to have them if he will. Let all have fair notice and full opportunity, before the work of repeal is consummated—for the sponge has been already so extensively applied that it would be foul wrong and injusice to deny it to others who are now in the category o

benkruptcy.

"If Congress should be so fickle and faithless as thus
"If Congress should be so fickle and faithless as thus hastily to undo their own work, we have some hopes that our retoing President will add one really good and virtuon veto to his long list of bad and vicious ones, and stand up, strong in humanity, for the suffering debtors of our still suffering land."

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer ms up the good points of the Bankrupt Law as follows:

"It prevents undue credit, and this should please the bare poney men, if they are sincere.
It prevents assignments of preferred creditors, often It does away with the conflicting bankrupt laws of the States, and puts all on a footing of equality.

It ensures a fair dividend of the effects of the falling It allows the creditor to compel a failing debtor to go into

iquidation.
It is the exercise of the most benign power of the Conon, the only one which has been unexercised by our Representatives.

It extends the protection of the laws to a vast class of our lit extends the protection of the laws to a vast class of our literature. citizens who are entitled to some consideration under the Constitution as well as the more fortunate. The laws should not be made for the rich."

WHO ARE FOR FREEDOM ?- The vote in the House of Representatives, on Mr. Adams's motion to rescind the XXIst Rule of the House, which excludes all Petitions relating to Slavery from a that his demonstration has for us more weight than hearing or consideration by the House, was as the high but rather vague eulogium of Professor

Gov. Corwin of Ohio was pressed to partake of a Public Dinner at Columbus on his retirement from office, and complied. Over 300 ladies and gentlemen graced the festival. Ex-Gov. VANCE presided, and the whole affair went off delightfully. Tom Corwin is not put down yet, by considerable.

Maj. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD of Richmond Co. is the Whig candidate for Congress from Georgia, in place of Hon. Richard W. Habersham. deceased. Mr. Mc Dougald. Senator from Muscoge, is the Loco-Foco candidate.

Mr. C. HARDING, the eminent Portrait-Painter of Boston, has taken up his residence in our City for the winter, and has opened rooms at No. 20 Park Place. Mr. Harding's likenesses have very rarely been surpassed among us; and the lovers of Art will find pleasure in an hour's observation of the few but excellent Portraits of well-known citizens which grace his studio. We have viewed them once on the instance of a friend. and instructive in enquiry must draw a crowded and shall repeat the visit at our earliest leisure on our own motion and for our own enjoyment.

Can any one inform us what has become of the resolution of inquiry submitted by Assistant Alderman Waterman some weeks since in relation to the Croton Water Tax and the means of raising it without increasing the burthens of the people

At the same time we would be pleased to hear something on the subject of Assistant Alderman Brady's resolution to abolish the office of Ward Collectors. \$40,000 a year saved, and the work a little better done, are not to be disregarded in these hard times.

Mr. H. Robinson has published a very neat | Faint hopes are entertained of his partial recovery. miniature of HENRY CLAY. It may be had at 13

W HECTOR O'HALLORAN and his man Mark Antony O'Toole, No. VIII. was published vesterday by D. Appleton & Co.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, the "sailor preacher," is going to Europe for the benefit of his health. IF Jasper W. Gilbert of Rochester has been

appointed District Attorney of Monroe county. IT PICKLED OYSTERS AND BONED TURKEYS (jellied) beg eave to announce that they hope to make New Year's calls periods indicated. The wages now are about as till the 1st of January, in prime order and splendidly decetably were previous to 1332, when the country was rated, at Geo. T. Downing's, 329 Fourth-st. near Broadway. Professor Potter's Lecture.

Professor POTTER, of Union College, delivered an interesting and instructive Lecture last evening, before the Historical Society, at the University Chapel, upon Bacon and Locke. It was well and strongly written and clearly and impressively delivered; but the nature of the subject, its remoteness from the current of general thought, and the severely close manner in which it was discussed rendered it less impressive and less generally popular than others of far inferior merit have frequently been. It was rather a biographical outline of each of these great philosophers, with notices of those points of character in which they differed, and a general view of the prevailing spir it by which the philosophical studies of each were guided, than a full and elaborate exposition of their respective systems, to which in fact but a passing allusion was made. The evident contrast in their dispositions,-Bacon mingling in the scenes of active life, holding the highest political stations and delighting in the possession of power. and Locke seeking rather retirement and the 'calm and serene air" of his own philosophic studies,-was boldly and eloquently drawn. Prof. Potter was not disposed to allow to

BACON the credit of having originally discovered the method of scientific inquiry usually associated with his name. The philosophers of the middle ages, Paracelsus and others, all understood perfectly that scientific truth could be reached only by experiment, in fact by induction; but Bacon saw that their experiments were performed carelessly: facts were not clearly and distinctly ascertained; processes were not regulated by any well defined rules; and results were not classified and arranged with any scientific method. His merit, then, lay in recognizing the correctness of their general method, and in detecting at the same time the source of their errors, and being able to apply the proper remedy. Following the popular notions uponthe subject Prof. POTTER spoke of BACON's philosophy as opposed, in its whole spirit and irreconcileably, to that of Plato, with whose "golden visions" he rather sneeringly contrasted it: and represented Bacon, as does Macaulay in his celebrated Review, to have restricted the sphere of philosophical investigation to that which is useful for some practical end in life. 'Bacon' says Macaulay, 'sought to make men comfortable. Plato, not content with this, sought to shape the motives of the heart, and to make men better as well as happier.' If this were true, it would certainly be little to the credit of the Christian writer: but it seems to us a very superficial and mistaken view of his philosphic system. He applied objectively,to the objects of outward Nature, the principles with which Plato concerned himself only in their relation to the inner life of the soul: and this certainly implies no contradiction between the two-The very expressions which Prof. POTTER quoted from Bacon, in which he expressly declares that true science, in its highest aim, is lucifera non fructifera, light-bringing not fruit-bearing, would seem at once to reconcile his spirit with that of the great Athenian.

While Prof. POTTER spoke in terms of most profound respect of Locke, of the spirit in which all his investigations were conducted, of the spotless integrity of his life and the purity of all his aims, he admitted the existence of radical errors in his philosophical system. His theory that all our ideas are derived primarily from sensation he acknowledged to be incomplete and insufficient; and the expression of his maxims oftentimes vague and indefinite. Still, though the principles which formed the basis of his system, when carried to their legitimate results, give support to irreligious and immoral doctrines, no one, he said, had ever suspected that he was aware of this, or that, had he foreseen it, he would not have bitterly and sincerely deplored it. Of his tract upon the Conduct of the Understanding Prof. POTTER spoke in terms of unqualified eulogium, as furnishing assistance the most necessary and satisfactory to the minds of the young, and as being quite indispensable for the right conduct of any education. On this point his estimate is widely different from that of DE QUINCEY, who, in an essay of remarkable distinctness and power, maintains that it is absolutely worthless for any truly practical and definitely useful purpose. He dissects and analyzes it clearly and with all his wonted vigor; and we confess POTTER.

The lecture of Prof. POTTER, like all those before the Historical Society to which we have lisened, was marked by ability and strength, both of thought and diction. Less deference, it seems to is, is paid by the lecturers before this Society than by those who address others in the city, to the love of display and fine writing, which spoils so many excellent discourses, and which is quite apt to supply, most acceptably too, the place of profound thought and vitally important truth .-The audiences are select and highly intelligent; and the course of Lectures are among the most valuable and interesting of the season. CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, Esq. delivers the next in the series, on Friday evening.

This evening Mr. MOONEY will deliver his eventh lecture on the history of Ireland, her liteature, music, &c. He will examine the interesting history (as a collateral subject) of the origin of the Saxon power in England, and of the conversion of Scotland to Christianity, and offer some remarks in reply to certain points in a late lecture of Mr. Bancroft. A lecture so various in subject audience. Several of the national melodies of Ireland will, as usual, be introduced.

When the New-York 'Tribune copies a column from

e Builetin, it should give the proper credit.
[New-Bedford Builetin. We suppose the Bulletin refers to the excellent article on 'Shelley' we recently copied from its columns. It was not marked original, and we had no suspicion that any one thereabouts could write nalf so well. We are glad to find that we were mistaken, and therefore now cheerfully 'give the proper credit.'

The accounts of the health of the Canadian Governor Bagot are daily more unfavorable.

The "Providence Chronicle" comes to us dressed in new type. It is now one of the handsomest papers in the country.

THE GLORIOUS HOLYDAYS .- The earnest solicitations of bundreds, whose frier ds have not yet seen the greatest wonder and the smallest Dwarf the world ever saw, has induced the manager of the American Museum to engage him for the remainder of the week. There will be a performance that and accordance at the conduction of the seed accordance at the conduction of the seed accordance at the conduction of the seed accordance at the seed accordanc ince every afternoon at three, and every evening at seven. The magnificent Tableaux, the comical Punch and Judy, the fascinating Dancing Figures, and excellent performers make up a bill of unequalled attraction.

The New-York Museum was numerously attended yesterday. The attractions are of a very high order and truly diverting, and peculiarly adapted for the gratification of children. There will be a performance every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, during the Holydays, for the accommodation of the inventee who when accommodated by the present. of the juveniles, who, when accompanied by their parents, will be admitted at half price.

The REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY will be found on our Last Page .-From the great mass of accompanying documents we make room this morning for the following

Statement exhibiting a view of the Imports quarter yearly during the years ending September 30, 1840, 1841 and 1842. VALUE OF IMPORTS. PERIODS. Quarter. Year. PERIODS. VALUE Quarter. Year. Free of duty. Fourth. 1839 \$14,316,875 First. 1840. 16,270,557 Second. 1840. 12,053,141 Paying duty. \$13.4%.137 12.663,745 18 184,039 Third.....1840...... 14,555,631 13,661,594 197,141,519 43,915.515 32,701,830 36 243,40 Fourth 1840 11,657,380 First 1841 18,617,266 Second 1841 17,104,123 18,617,266 17,104,123 18,640,429 17,626,102 18,877,599 Third.....1841 61,926,446 127,946,177 66,019,732 1841..... ourth...1841..... Fourth. 1841. 8,533,943 First. 1842. 8,506 002 Second 1842. 8,191 214 Tkird. 1842. 25,116,575 32,931,955 24 425,953 17,919,887 12,472,561 99.557.329 T. L. SMITH, Register.

A statement exhibiting the value of Imports and Exports
during the year ending on the 50th of September, 1842.
Imports—value of merchandize tree of duty.....\$23,956,696 __\$11,559,831 ... 92,559,688 Of domestic produce.....

Note.—The value of imports and exports for the quarter ending 30th September is partly on estimate.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Dec. 13, 1842. T. L. SMITH, Register.

Of the Public Debt, December 1, 1842.
Of the (old) funded and unfunded debt payable on presentation: unded Debt-Principal......\$52,087 62 Infunded-Certificates for Claims during the Revolutionary War. 28,622 44
Treasury Notes issued during the
late War. 4,317 44
Certificates of Mississippi Stock. 4,320 09

\$323 566 37 Debts of the Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per Act of May 26, 1836:
Of the City of Washington...\$930,000 00
Alexandria...\$225,000 00
Georgetown...\$725,000 00

Loan of the 21stef July, 1841, redeemable after

1st of January, 1944

Freasury Notes outstanding, viz: Notes issued under the

*This amount includes \$113,631 66, cancelled Notes, in the hands of the Accounting Officers for settlement, viz :-Of Notes issued under Acts prior to 31st of Jan, 1842, \$43 641 66 Notes issued under the Act of 31st of Jan. 1842...5,000 00 of Notes issued under the Act of 31st of Aug. 1842...5,000 00

TREASURY DEFARTMENT. }
Register's Office, Dec. 5, 1842 r. L. SMITH, Register.

TRAVELING EASTWARD .- We had occasion to ass over the Stonington and Providence route to Boston some days since, and were agreeably disappointed in the celerity and regularity of the traveling in defiance of the rigors of winter. The good boat Rhode Island, admirably commanded by Capt. Thaver, having left this City at 4 P. M., reached Stonington a little after 1, A. M., and a ew minutes sufficed to place the passengers in notion on the cars via Providence to Boston, where we arrived, one of the coldest mornings of the season, a little past 6 o'clock, A. M., or in ample season to take any train North or East out of Boston, and reach Concord, N. H. or Portland, Me., by early dinner-time.-Returning, some days after, the weather still severely cold, and Capt. Thaver, temporarily in command of another boat, the Mohegan, (the Rhode Island having sustained some injury in her rudder,) we were yet landed at is city at just about 6 A. M .- If this is not good winter traveling, what would be?

The new Planetarium. This wonderful machine is placed for exhibition in the com occupied by the American Institute. Although Orreies and Planetariums have been long in use, they have but mperiestly fulfilled the object of their construction, which was to illustrate and explain more clearly to the under standing the character of the Solar System, and the position and movements of the planets in their paths or orbits around the Sun.

Of all the studies which can engage the attention of the tuman mind, that of astronomy is the most imposing and ublime. Nothing makes so strong and deep an impression, r conveys such exalted conceptions of the power and maesty of the Creator, as an examination into the harmonious and beautiful movements of the heavenly bodies. Hence Dr. Young has wisely said, that

"An undevout astronomer is mad." A mere human contrivance, therefore, which shall show these phenomena in a more clear and satisfactory manner than any other ever before constructed by the skill and ingenuity of man, must be deemed a desideratum. It is to such a specimen that we would wish to call the public attention. To say that it is a splendid model, evincing extraordinary intellectual powers, would but faintly express ither its utility or grandeur. It is on a magnificent scale the circular platform being seventeen feet in diameter. The nachine is chiefly constructed of brass and iron, highly polished and of elegant workmanship, and the figures representing the signs of the Zodiac clearly and beautifully

When the machine is put in motion, the planets and their satellites all move in perfect harmony and regularity in their paths, performing their diurnal and annual revolutions in strict accordance with the plan of the heavenly bodies, showing their phases, the change of the seasons, and the various phenomena attending them. Over the whole, at a considerable elevation, is a deep blue canopy, containing the constellations of the heavens represented in gilt stars, showing their position in relation to the solar system through

It would be difficult to imagine any thing better calculated to excite the wonder or captivate the feelings of an audience; nor can we think they would be more edified in examining the unnatural proportions and dimensions of a dwarf or the silly exhibitions of a mountchank. Should such a rich spectacle be allowed to pass comparatively unnoticed, it might well be deemed a reproach to our city The gentleman who lectures is evidently versed in the science of astronomy, and therefore competent to perform the duties he has assumed. The machine, which has been very expensive, is none the less deserving of attention from its being the production of a native of our country, now resilent in Columbus, Ohio; and we would fain hope the author will not go unrequited. A lecture and exhibition will take place on Tuesday evening, the 27th instant, at 7

Go 17 Boots !- Senator Tappan's ergan at Steubenville, The Union, conducted by his stepson, recently contained an editorial of which the following is an extract:

"In this country, we MIGHT raise bread-stuffs cheaper than they are raised in France. We want boots and shoes to wear, and the French want bread to eat. What political omist would pretend to say that it is not better to take the French boots at half the price we can make them, and give them in return wheat at a less price than they can raise it for themselves."

That is the doctrine. When wheat gets down " sixteen cents a bushel." we can ship it to France and get French boots in return, cheapdog cheap! Only reduce the wheat low enough, and we can get French boots-fine as a new fippence-for a price which will make all the shoemakers this side the Atlantic quit work. If wages too are brought down to, say a shilling a day-that's the Tappan standard-about the equivalent of "a sheep's head and pluck "-we shall then have Tappan's grand political consummation. We shall then have the "blessings and benefits" of FREE TRADE. [Ohio Star.

" My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling the awfullest lies ever you heard; why she rallied away at you for a full hour !" 'And you heard it all, did you?' "Yes," 'Well, after this just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander-one to tell it and one to listen to it."

The Great Holyday Newspaper.-The Mammoth PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN will be

GEN. WASHINGTON'S TOAST .- At the close of he Revolutionary War, when the American Army was disbanded, Gen. Washington took an affectionate leave of his officers, and at a public dinner on the occasion, gave the following toast:

" The American Soldier of Freedom-May he at all times secure a good and plentiful ration; and when he has finished his tour of duty on earth, may ne pitch his tent in the Elysian fields, and there re ceive his reward from the right hand of the God of battles!'

Sing Sing Prison Statistics .- We are advised by Deputy Sheriff Smith, that there were remaining, on the 24th inst. at the above prison, 739 males and 67 females. Total, 806.

BANKRUPT LAW IN INDIANA .- The Indiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 57 to 36 have passed a resolution in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The youth of 15 who was run over and killed on Sunday by a fire-engine in Spring-street. was named Theodore M. Malckie. He died in fifteen minutes after the accident, while on his way the Hospital. The engine which ran over him was not No. 36, as we first stated, but No. 29.

The sloop Connecticut, from New River, S. C., went ashore on the 20th near Charleston .-The captain and crew remained in the rigging till morning, when they were taken off. About ten ninutes after the mast went by the board, and the

F A fire occurred at Gelena, Illinois, about a fortnight since, at which about \$2,500 worth of property was consumed. The principal sufferers were Milton & Richards, John Bergley, and Michael Healey.

The sloop Dart on her way up the river from this city to Haverstraw on Friday last, capsized when near the latter place, and one man named Macauley was drowned.

Dr. LARDNER is lecturing on Astronomy with success at Charleston, S. C.

TAMOS KENDALL, it is said, is confined in orison for debt. A singular series of reverses has Amos experienced during his short life. A Yankee schoolmaster seeking his fortune in the West -an editor-his distresses relieved at one time in the family of Henry Clay, at another hardly able to keep away from the sheriffs in the Districtgets a good office in the Treasury Department-is reputed rich-speculates largely in Indian landss Postmaster-General-again an editor-now in

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL-ARREST .- We learn rom the Winchester Virginian, that great excitement was created in that place on Tuesday, in consequence of the arrest of a young gentleman, whose name is not given, but who has heretofore been employed as a clerk in the Winchester post office, upon the warrant of some of the officers of the banks, charged with committing several mail robberies, said to have been traced to the Winchester post-office. These robberies were perpetrated at different intervals during the year, and they amounted to several thousand dollars. When the Virginian went to press, he was still under examination. The money lost has chiefly been remittances from the East, and agents from the banks and commercial houses concerned have been engaged for months in ferreting out the villians.

SOMETHING OF A CHANCE. - Sixty years ago laughter of Gen. Green, of Georgia, raised a few black seed cotton plants in bean pots, and for no other reason than that they were pretty flowers .-Times have altered somewhat since then.

FIRE IN BATAVIA .- An English paper states, on he authority of advices from Holland, that a fire breke out in Batavia on the 23d of August, which destroyed property to the value of 2,500,000 flo-

Mrs. PAMELA B. LANE, wife of Hon. Henry S. Lane, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Indiana, died at Washington on the evening of the 22d instant, in the 27th year of

DAMAGES FOR OBSTRUCTIONS IN A HIGHWAY .-On Wednesday of last week George W. Smith received \$1,500 damages of the town of Westbrook, Me., for injuries sustained from being thrown from a gig in consequence of a load of gravel and rock being left in the road by a highway surveyor's

We learn from one of the officers of the Swallow that a Frenchman named Louis De Graw, on her passage up from New-Orleans, drew a knife and furiously attacked the deck passengers, wounding nine of them badly, but not dangerously. He immediately sprang overboard and was drowned. It must have been the result of a sudden fit of in-[Cin. Gaz.

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has issued an order through G. L. Thompson, Engineer in Chief of that Department, for the construction of the Vertical Paddle Wheels invented by A. Ralston Chase, of Cincinnati. The work is ordered to be done at Baltimore by Wells & Miller, under the superintendence of the inventor. [Madisonian.

I Joseph Sugg, who was convicted of the murder of a free negro at the last session of the Superior Court of Green County, N. C., was executed on the 16th inst. The unhappy man made no confession.

IJ Judge Story, as we learn from the Boston Post, has recovered from his indisposition, and will be able to take his seat with the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, in January.

Perhaps families are not aware that they can be sunplied with a first rate article of Lamp Oil at Luckey's, 76 Front-street, corner of Old Slip, for 75 cents a gallon, sent to any part of the city free of expense; warranted to burn without crusting or smoking, or money refunded. Try is

The Writings of Jane Taylor, in three volumes, containing Memoirs and Correspondence, Poetical Remains and Essays in Rhyme, &c. New-York : SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

It makes our heart glad to perceive that another edition of these interesting and instructive volumes has been published. Jane Taylor has long been a great favorite with the young and with those parents who sympathise with the young in their desire for amusing reading. It was a capital thought, just at this time-the time for making presents-te sead forth these volumes. In addition to all that is excellent and attractive in the writings of Miss Taylor, this edition contains an admirable Biography, written by her brother. Thus we are let into the family circle, and see Jane at home in her every day dress. This sketch of her life will encourage others to press forward and will cheer many a parent during his hours of solicitude.

We cannot forbear offering a word of advice to the enterprizing publishers: It is, to make a selection from these writings, to form one volume, to be placed in the libraries of the District Schools. Christmas and New-Year will use

THE NEW WORLD EMBELLISHED WITH OVER

PICTORIAL ANNUAL Forty most Superb Engravings.

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Or Copies put up in wrappers for the mails, by which they can be sent at newspaper postage only. Do not fail to send copies to your country friends. IT Office 30 Annpublished TO MORROW MORNING, from the office, 182 street, where are for sale all the cheap "Books FOR THE PROPLE," in extra numbers, at 12 to 25 cents. (2) d24 lw ance with the above facts.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

13 Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN publishes in the Intelligencer a letter in reply to that of J. C. Spencer in which the Members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet were accused of a dishonorable tenacity for office, &c. It embraces a letter from Mr. Ew. ing, who denies Mr. Spencer's statement that the Whigs Members of Congress offered to postnone the Fiscal Corporation bill if the President would retain his Cabinet in office.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE. - The clothing store of Mr. H. Deichel, at Baltimore, was burned on Sarurday night. Loss \$1,400-insured \$709. Another fire on the same night destroyed the residence and jewelry store of Mr. M. Heilbern-loss \$7,000, insured \$5,000; and the confectionery establishment of Lanahan & Brinkley, whose loss is \$3.500-insured. Several other buildings in the vicinity were considerably injured. Mr. Heilbern and his family escaped from the house with great difficulty, saving nothing but their night clothing. Mr. Joseph Eiches, a respectable man with a family, while engaged in endeavoring to save some of the property, was crushed beneath a falling wall and instantly killed.

IJ A Bohemian, a tailor, at New Orleans. named Richter, recently committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol.

The American Hotel at New Orleans, was set on fire on the 16th, and injured to the amount

> Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1842.

Yesterday being Sunday, and Christmas falling on tha day, this (Monday) is most joyfully kept. Our streets are lined with one dense mass of people—the weather being lovely in the extreme. Never did I beheld so much galety and loveliness, as was seen promenading Chesaut-st.through out the day. Indeed, every body seemed to be participating in the various enjoyments offered, and business of every kind was entirely suspended. No morning papers are published to-morrow. Several disgraceful fights among the firemen have occurred, and last night our streets were most shamefully annoyed by gaugs of dissipated and rowdy

The Mayor's office, of course, was crowded this morning with prisoners, some with black eyes, torn coats, and ruised limbs Nothing, bowever, serious. No clearances to-day.

Arrived, schr. Gen. Warren, Ogle, 13 days from Havana with snoar, &c. P. S. At about 3 o'clock, this afternoon, the Franklin louse Company made an attack upon the engine house of he Washington Fire Company, situated in Lombard, near Ith street, breaking into the same, mutilating and otherwise acting in a most outrageous manner.

The apparatus of the Washington was carried out of the house in triumple, but afterwards recovered.

Two individuals were arrested and taken to the Mayor's

The neighborhood of Eleventh and Lombard streets, at he hour of closing, presents a most disgraceful stenethe Mayor and his officers have been on the ground for some time-but the peace and quiet of the City, it is feared, will be again disturbed to-night by these outrageous outbreaks.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA .- "Knowledge is wealth" -is power: it is the key that unlocks the store houses of creation and unfolds to us the treasures of the universe. No species and unfolds to us the treasures of the universe. No species of knowledge is more important than that which teaches man to know himself, and the best means of securing his own happiness. What signifies wealth without health, the most precious earthly boon? That which furnishes the means of marching off and repelling disease is of mere value than rubles, and more precious than fine gold. How much anguish, pain and suffering might be saved by knowing what to do?

The reader is respectfully requested to remember that Sand's Sarsanarilla a purely verytable composition, will

The reader is respectfully requested to remember that Sands's Sarsapariila, a purely vegetable composition, will immediately relieve and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an ill conditioned and unhealthy state of the vital finits, hence Prodigestion caused by an undue secretion of the gastric juice—Dyspepsia attended with acidity of the stomach, chronic disease of the Liver producing unhealthy bile—Scrofula of the Lungs, which if not relieved, soon cause a deposit of tuberculous matter which results in the control of the cont death-Rheumatism and Gout accompanied with enlarge denti-Regunatism and Gout accompanied what smage-ment and pain of the joints; obstinate cutaneous eruptions, viz: Ringworm, Scald-head, Eczema, Scabies, Tetter and other similar affections, are removed by its use. Prepared and sold, at wholesale and retail, and for ex-portation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 273 Broadway,

Granite Buildin: s), corner of Chambers-street, New York.
Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Drugglats Nos. 79 and 100
Pulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway.
Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

Colds, Liver Complaints, &c. for family reference, by E. Wistar, M. D., to be had free of charge at 125 Fulton street, corner of Nassau, where also may be had the Bulsau of Wild Cherry, a pure vegetable extract from that valuable tree. This Bulsam is now used with astonishing success la pulmonary affections, where all other remedies had proved useless. J. C. Walters, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. Hafferen of Huntington Pa. both certify that they have the Hoffman, of Huntington, Pa., both certify that they have cured incipient consumption and asthma with the Wild Cherry Balsam, after their own skill was exhausted. It is prepared by a chemical process known only to the proprie-tor, and it is folly to expect from any other source, or any similar medicine, the relief which this affords. For coughs, common colds, and all affections of the lungs, this powerful influence. Hundreds whom the grave had marked for its early victims now unite in testifying to the efficacy of this, the greatest of modern medical discoveries.

Price \$1 per bottle. is unrivaled. The most obstinate cases readily yield to it

Bankrupts-Dec. 26. Stephen G. Mott, Louis Spencer, Henry J. Seaman, Jr., Orrin H. Crosby, R. R. Throckmorten, Dudley P. Arnold, Chas. N. Smith, J. Y. Van Tuyl, Charles Green, Gilbert W. Barnes, H. M'Kinstry.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. LAWYERS' DIARY—This Day, December 27.— Superior Court—Nos 116, 26, 30, 51, 31, 23, 50, 60, 49, 50, 1, 23, 2, 7, 45, 111, 10, 9, 13, 14, 16, 24, 25. 1, 28, 2, 7, 45, 111, 10, 9, 13, 14, 16, 24, 25, GIRCUIT COURT—Nes. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 43, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. COMMON PLEAS—Part 2d: Nos. 68, 72-76, 2, 22, 54, 84, 26, 90, 92, 100, 80.—Part 2d is adjourned to Thursday. Nos. for that day: 57, 5, 9, 73, 97, 7, 21, 27, 31, 59, 71, 73.

Monday, December 26. MARINE COURT .- Henry Cornell vs. Robert Pettit .- A brother of defendant bought out the public house of a brother of plaintiff, (350 Water-street,) but becoming in arrears for rent, concealed his furniture and quit the prem ises. The defendant was with the brother when he made the bargain, and action is brought against him to recover, it being contended that he is a party. This is denied -- Ver-

dict for plaintiff, \$51,190. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Before Judge Kent and Aldermen Davies and West.

The following gentlemen were sworn and empaneled as Grand Jurors: John J. Brower, foreman, John Brower, John C. Brown, Robert Buchan, Charles Coffin, Herace Cogswell, A. F. Cammeyer, Frazee Dunham, Lyman Dennison, James Donaldson, George Endicott, Win. A. Eilery, David Feeks, John Gray, Eli Hoppock, Aaron Kline, Chas. S. Soper, Theodore Martine, Frederick Seaman, Joseph P. Simpson, William Wilmarth, David Wescott.

Alderman Davies in an able and eloquent manner then delivered the charge to the Grand Jury. He aliuded to the increase of crime, and reminded the members that no person could be arraigned until an indictment had been found by the Grand Jury, twelve of its members agreeing: it therefore became the Jury to act with vigilance and without fear or tavor. Indictments for murder could be found at any time, but for other crimes they must be brought within three years. The members are bound to secrecy, and no others are permitted to be present at the deliberations of their body, or when a vote is taken. Aid. D. aiso alluded to the various subjects required by law to be submitted to the Jury. He dwelt with emphasis on the subject of elections, and the important duty devolving upon Grand Jurors in seeing that the elective franchise is sacredly

The Grand Jury then withdrew. Previous to the opening of the Court, officers Barber and Lyons entered, having in custody James Leary, a young, rather genteel looking man, indicted for the murder of Jas. McDonough by striking him with a club in October last; Ellen Cornell and Mary Kennedy, young women, also the nicted for murder in causing the death of their infant female children, the one by throwing it into the sink, and the other by wrapping it in a cloth and sufficating it. They were respectively arrangeed and plead not guilty. The trial of Leary was put off; that of Elien Cornell was set down for Friday of next week, to be succeeded by that of Mary

Kennedy. The Grand Jury came into Court, stating that no bus ness had been laid before it-(there is another Grand July at the Sessions.) It was accordingly dismissed sine die. A Petit Jury was empaneled for this and the Circuit Court. Adjourned to half past 10 to-morrow morning.

POLICE OFFICE .- WORTHY OF NOTICE .- Not single case presented itself at this office to-day, or at the return of the Watch in the morning.

CORONER'S OFFICE .- DEATH BY SUFFOCATION. The Coroner held an inquest this morning on the body of a male child two weeks old, son of a colored man named David Gardser, of 57 Thompson street. The deceased was accidentally smothered during the hours of 3 and 5 this morning, while in bed with his parents. Verdictin accord-